



# THE LIBERATOR.

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

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## THE LIBERATOR

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## THE LIBERATOR.

When does a man begin to hate you? When

you wrong him surely—not when you right him! How

long will a man continue to hate you? As long as you

continue to provoke him to do so by continuing to

wrong him! How may you get his love? By re-

penting before God and humbling yourself before your

brother—by ceasing to do evil and learning to do

well. This is the whole secret—God has taught it to

us. The history of the world is full of illustrations of

its healing excellence. The only difficulty is with the

wrong doer.—CHARLES STUART.

[From the Abolitionist.]

## EXPOSTULATORY LETTER TO GEO. WASHINGTON.

'The errors of great men,' says an eloquent

writer, 'are doubly enormous: enormous as

they contradict the tenor of their lives—and

enormous by the force of example and the

species of palliation which they afford to vul-

gar criminals, whose vices are unredeemed

by one single virtue.'

Unhappily, these errors, owing to a crim-

inal timidity or fear of plain dealing, are too

often suffered to pass without rebuke; until

they become almost sacred as virtues in the

estimation of loose moralists, and so are in-

cluded among the privileges of human action.

He who imitates the prophet Nathan, in his

faithful conduct towards the erring David, and

tells the great transgressor of his crimes, sub-

jects himself to the charge of impudence,

malice, or slander. Nevertheless, 'faithful

are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of

an enemy are deceitful.'

The following Letter was written in 1796,

by an eminent philanthropist in Liverpool.

Although it was silently returned, may we not

hope that its pungent truths (associated, how-

ever, with the most liberal concessions) sunk

too deeply into the heart of the 'Father of his

Country' to be eradicated, and induced him,

on his decease three years afterwards, to

manumit nearly all his slaves?

In July last, the following Letter was trans-

mitted to the person to whom it was address-

ed, and a few weeks ago it was returned un-

der cover without a syllable in reply. As

children that are crammed with confectionary,

have no relish for plain food; so men in pow-

er, who are seldom addressed but in the sweet

tones of adulation, are apt to be disgusted

with the plain and salutary language of truth.

To offend was not the intention of the writ-

ter; yet the President has evidently been ir-

ritated: this, however, is not a bad symptom

—for irritation, causelessly excited, will fre-

quently subside into shame; and to use the

language of the moralist, 'Where there is

yet shame, there may in time be virtue.'

Liverpool, February 20, 1797.

## LETTER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It will generally be admitted, Sir, and per-

haps with justice, that the great family of

mankind were never more benefitted by the

military abilities of any individual, than by

those which you displayed during the memora-

ble American contest. Your country was in-

jured, your services were called for, you im-

mediately arose, and after performing the most

conspicuous part in that blood-stained trag-

edy, you again became a private citizen, and

unambiguously retired to your farm. There

was more of true greatness in this procedure

than the modern world, at least, had ever be-

held; and while public virtue is venerated by

your countrymen, a conduct so exalted will

not be forgotten. The effects which your re-

volution will have upon the world are incal-

culable. By the flame which you have kindled,

every oppressed nation will be enabled to per-

ceive its fetters; and when man once knows

that he is enslaved, the business of emancipa-

tion is half performed. France has already

burst her shackles, neighboring nations will

in time prepare, and another half century may

behold the present besotted Europe without a

Peer, without a Hierarchy, and without a

Despot. If men were enlightened, revolutions

would be bloodless; but how are men to be

enlightened, when it is the interest of govern-

ments to keep the governed in ignorance? 'To

enlighten men,' says your old correspondent,

Arthur Young, 'is to make them bad subjects.'

Hurricanes spread devastation; yet hurricanes

are not only transient, but give salubrity to

the torrid regions, and are quickly followed by

azure skies and calm sunshine. Revolutions,

too, for a time, may produce turbulence; yet

revolutions clear the political atmosphere, and

contribute greatly to the comfort and happi-

ness of the human race. What you yourself

have lived to witness in the United States, is

sufficient to elucidate my position. In your

rides along the banks of your favorite Poto-

mac, in your frequent excursions through your

own extensive grounds, how gratifying must

be your sensations on beholding the animated

scenery around you, and how pleasurable

must be your feelings, on reflecting that your

country is now an asylum for mankind: that

her commerce, her agriculture, and her popu-

lation, are greater than at any former period;

and that this prosperity is the natural result of

those rights which you defended against an

abandoned cabinet, with all that ability which

men, who unsheathe the sword in the cause

of human nature, will, I trust, ever display.

Where Liberty is, there man walks erect, and

puts forth all his powers; while Slavery, like a

torpedo, benumbs the finest energies of the

soul. But it is not to the Commander in

Chief of the American forces, nor to the Pres-

ident of the United States, that I have aught

to address; my business is with George Wash-

ington, of Mount Vernon, in Virginia, a man

who, notwithstanding his hatred of oppres-

sion and his ardent love of liberty, holds at

this moment hundreds of his fellow beings in

a state of abject bondage. Yes, you, who

conquered under the banners of freedom—

you, who are now the first magistrate of a free

people, are (strange to relate) a slaveholder.

That a Liverpool merchant should endeavor

to enrich himself by such a business, is not a

matter of surprise; but that you, an enlight-

ened character, strongly enamored of your

own freedom—you, who, if the British forces

had succeeded in the Eastern States, would

have retired, with a few congenial spirits, to

the rude fastnesses of the Western wilder-

ness, there to have enjoyed that blessing, with-

out which a Paradise would be disgusting, and

with which the most savage region is not with-

out its charms; that you, I say, should con-

tinue a slaveholder, a proprietor of human

flesh and blood, creates in many of your Brit-

ish friends both astonishment and regret. You

are a republican, an advocate for the dissemin-

ation of knowledge, and for universal justice:

—where then are the arguments by which this

shameless dereliction of principle can be

supported? Your friend Jefferson has endeavor-

ed to show that the negroes are an inferior

order of beings; but surely you will not have

recourse to such a subterfuge. Your slaves,

it may be urged, are well treated. That I

deny—man can never be well treated who is

deprived of his rights. They are well cloth-

ed, well lodged, &c. Feed me with ambrosia,

and wash it down with nectar; yet what are

these, if Liberty be wanting? You took up

arms in defence of the rights of man. Your

negroes are men—where then are the rights

of your negroes? They have been inured to

slavery, and are not fit for freedom. Thus it

was said of the French; but where is the

man of unbiassed common sense, who will as-

sert that the French republicans of the pres-

ent day are not fit for freedom? It has been

said too by your apologists, that your feelings

are inimical to slavery, that you are induced

to acquiesce in it at present, merely from mo-

tives of policy. The only true policy is jus-

tice; and he who regards the consequences

of an act, rather than the justice of it, gives

no very exalted proof of the greatness of his

character. But if your feelings be actually

repugnant to slavery, then are you more culp-

able than the callous-hearted planter, who

laughs at what he calls the pitiful whining of

the abolitionists, because he believes slavery

to be justifiable: while you persevere in a

system which your conscience tells you to be

wrong. If we call the man obdurate, who

cannot perceive the atrociousness of slavery,

what epithets does he deserve, who, while he

does perceive its atrociousness, continues to

be a proprietor of slaves? Nor is it likely

that your own unfortunate negroes are the

only sufferers by your adhering to this nefar-

ious business; consider the force of an ex-

ample like yours, consider how many of the

sable race may now be pining in bondage,

merely, forsooth, because the President of the

United States, who has the character of a

wise and good man, does not see cause to dis-

continue the long established practice. Of all

the slaveholders under heaven, those of the

United States appear to me the most repre-

hensible; for man is never so truly odious as

when he inflicts upon others that which he

himself abominates.

When the cup of Slavery was presented to

your countrymen, they rejected it with dis-

dain, and appealed to the world in justifica-

tion of their conduct; yet such is the incon-

sistency of man, that thousands upon thou-

sands of those very people, with yourself

amongst the number, are now sedulously em-

ployed in holding the self-same bitter draught

to the lips of their sable brethren. From men

who are strongly attached to their own rights,

and who have suffered much in their defence,

one might have expected a scrupulous at-

tention to the rights of others; did not experi-

ence show, that when we ourselves are op-

pressed, we perceive it with a lynx's eye; but

when we become the oppressors, no noon-tide

bats are blinder. Prosperity perhaps may

make nations as well as individuals forget the

distresses of other times; yet surely the citi-

zens of America cannot so soon have forgot-

ten the variety and extent of their own suf-

ferings. When your country lay bruised by

the iron hand of despotism, and you were

compelled to retreat through the Jerseys with

a handful of half naked followers,—when the

bayonet of the mercenary glistened at your

back, and Liberty seemed about to expire,—

when your farms were laid waste, your towns

reduced to ashes, and your plains and woods

were strewn with the mangled bodies of your

brave defenders; when these events were

taking place, every breast could feel, and

every tongue could execrate the sanguinary

proceedings of Britain; yet what the British

were at that period, you are in a great degree

at this—you are boastful of your own rights

—you are violators of the rights of others, and

you are stimulated by an insatiable rapacity,

to a cruel and relentless oppression. If the

wrongs which you now inflict be not so se-

vere as those which were inflicted upon you,

it is not because you are less inhuman than

the British, but because the unhappy objects

of your tyranny have not the power of resist-

ance. In defending your own liberties, you

undoubtedly suffered much; yet if your ne-

groes, emulating the spirited example of their

masters, were to throw off the galling yoke,

and, retiring peaceably to some uninhabited

part of the western region, were to resolve on

Liberty or Death, what would be the conduct

of southern planters on such an occasion? Nay, what would be your conduct? You who

were 'born in a land of liberty,' who 'early

learned its value,' you, who 'engaged in a

perilous conflict to defend it,' you who, 'in a

word, devoted the best years of your life to

secure its permanent establishment in your

own country, and whose anxious recollections,

whose sympathetic feelings, and whose best

wishes are irresistibly excited whenever in

any country, you see an oppressed nation un-

furl the banners of freedom, possessed of

these energetic sentiments, what would be

your conduct? Would you have the virtue to

applaud so just and animating a movement as

a revolt of your southern negroes? No! I

fear both you and your countrymen would

rather imitate the cold blooded British Cab-

inet, and to gratify your own sordid views,

would scatter among an unoffending people,

terror, desolation, and death. Harsh as this

conclusion may appear, it is warranted by your

present practice; for the man who can boast

of his own rights, yet hold two or three hun-

dred of his fellow beings in slavery, would not

hesitate, in case of a revolt, to employ the

most sanguinary means in his power, rather

than forego that which the truly republican

laws of his country are pleased to call his

property. Shame! shame! that man should

be deemed the property of man, or that the

name of Washington should be found among

the list of such proprietors. Should these

strictures be deemed severe or unmerited on

your part, how comes it, that while in the

northern and middle states, the exertions of

the virtuous Quakers, and other philantrop-

ists, have produced such regulations as must

speedily eradicate every trace of slavery in

that quarter; how comes it, that from you

these humane efforts have never received the

least countenance? If your mind have not

sufficient firmness to do away that which is

wrong the moment you perceive it to be such,

one might have expected that a plan for ame-

liorating the evil would have met with your

warmest support; but no such thing. The

just example of a majority of the States has

had no visible effect upon you; and as to the

men of Maryland, of Virginia, of the two Car-

olinas, of Georgia, and of Kentucky, they

smile contemptuously at the idea of negro

emancipation, and, with the State Constitu-

tions in one hand, and the cow-skin in the

other, exhibit to the world such a spectacle,

as every real friend to Liberty must from his

soul abominate.

'Then what is man, and what man seeing this,  
And having human feelings, does not blush  
And hang his head to think himself a man?'

Man does not readily perceive defects in

what he has been accustomed to venerate;

hence it is that you have escaped those ani-

madversions which your slave proprietorship

has so long merited. For seven years you

bravely fought the battles of your country,

and contributed greatly to the establishment

of her liberties; yet you are a slaveholder!

You have been raised by your fellow-citizens

to one of the most exalted situations upon

earth, the first magistrate of a free people;

yet you are a slaveholder! A majority of your

countrymen have recently discovered that sla-

very is injustice, and are gradually abolishing

the wrong; yet you continue to be a slave-

holder!—You are a firm believer, too, and

your letters and speeches are replete with

pious reflections on the Divine Being, Pro-

vidence, &c.; yet you are a slaveholder! Oh!

Washington, 'ages to come will read with

astonishment' that the man who was foremost

to wrench the rights of America from the ty-

rannical grasp of Britain, was among the last

to relinquish his own oppressive hold of poor

and unoffending negroes.

In the name of justice, what can induce

you to tarnish your own well earned celeb-

rity, and to impair the fair features of Ameri-

can liberty with so foul and indelible a blot?

Avarice is said to be the vice of age. Your

slaves, old and young, male and female, father,

mother and child, might, in the estimation of a

Virginia planter, be worth from fifteen to

twenty thousand pounds. Now, Sir, are you

sure that the unwillingness which you have

shewn to liberate your negroes, does not pro-

ceed from some lurking pecuniary considera-

tions? If this be the case, and there are those

who firmly believe it is, then there is no flesh

left in your heart; and present reputation,

future fame, and all that is estimable among

the virtuous, are, for a few thousand pieces of

paltry yellow dirt, irremediably renounced.

EDWARD RUSHTON.

\* See the answer of the President of the United States to the address of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on presenting the colors of France to the United States.

[From the Vermont Statesman.]

## REVIEW OF MR. CONVERSE'S DISCOURSE.

No. III.

On page 13th and following, speaking of the

'legal condition of our colored population,' he

says:—

'It is known to some present, that the African race,

who are in bondage among us, are not governed by the

same laws with the whites, but by a totally distinct code.

Many of the laws instituted for slaves, would appear

rigorous and cruel in the extreme, to those unacquaint-

ed with the circumstances which called them forth. In

Virginia, where the laws are as mild and those in bond-

age are as well treated as in any State in the Union,

the standard of capital punishment for the white man

is one thing, but that for the slave is quite a different

thing. No slave is sent to the penitentiary for any

crime whatever; and for the obvious reason that if

slaves were sent there for the same crimes with white

men, acres of land and millions of dollars would scarce-

ly furnish an establishment large enough to contain and

support the multitudes that would flow into it. Most of

the crimes punishable in white men by penitentiary or

fine, when committed by slaves, are punished with

death. Thus, stealing or being accessory to the steal-

ing of a horse, by the white man, is punishable by im-

prisonment or fine, the same crime by a slave, death.

So the burning of out buildings, by a white man, im-

prisonment or fine, by a slave, death. So of a hundred

other crimes, (probably some of them extremely frivol-

ous,) such as the breaking open of a warehouse or

store; forgery of various kinds, the embezzling of pub-

lic property or documents, subjects the slaves to death;

others only to fine or imprisonment. Again, the deep

moral degradation of slaves is acknowledged and pro-

claimed to the world, by a law which declares that no

testimony of a slave, or of any number of slaves, can

be received in a court of justice or before a magistrate

against a white citizen. An army of slaves cannot

convict a white man of a capital crime committed be-

fore the eyes of them all; though one, or two white

men could convict an army of slaves of the same crime

under like circumstances. Again, in most of the slave-

holding States, the laws strictly forbid masters to em-

ancipate their slaves unless they remove them out of the

limits of the State. And all servants thus emancipa-

ted, if found within the State twelve months after eman-

cipation, may be taken up by any sheriff and sold again

into hopeless bondage, unless they have obtained citi-

zenship, in the mean time, by application to the legis-

lature. [These laws, rigorous and unrighteous as

they may seem, were, like others already named, DIC-

TATED BY STERN NECESSITY. The southern States

were driven to these measures in order to prevent the

accumulation of an evil already paralyzing their phys-

ical and moral energies, and threatening them with de-

struction. And even now, under the rigorous execution

of these enactments, their free colored population is in-

creasing four per cent. faster than the whites.]

This lengthy extract has been taken togeth-

er because it seemed to stand somewhat con-

nected, so far as such a curious mess may be

said to have connection. Let it now be dis-

sected.

And firstly—no slave is sent to the peniten-

tiary because it would cost acres of land and

millions of dollars to contain and support as

many as are led and forced into crime by their

pious oppressors—because the blacks being

daily stript of their honest earnings, it would

avail nothing for their plunderers to fine them

and undertake to get more after they had taken

the whole—and because a slave State would

lose money by shutting them up and

feeding them. For all these reasons the

slaves must be killed off. Vermonters, would

you not do well to take your convicts from

Windsor, whom you have shut up there for

stealing horses, forging, breaking open stores,

&c., and kill them off out of the way, and

thus save your land and dollars? You would

be much more justifiable than they, because

your convicts, previous to their rendering them-

selves criminals, enjoyed, or might have en-

joyed, equal rights and privileges with others;

received, or might have received, wages for

their daily labors; and might have received

instruction in science, morals, and religion;—

whereas the slaveholders firstly steal their

slaves; (1) then rob them; and because the

slaves, being thus taught by example to steal

and rob, endeavor to get back a part of the

spoil, they must be killed off. This saves

'acres of land and millions of dollars'—more-

over it increases the value of those whom they

wish to retain in bondage, in the same way

we increase the value of our sheep and hogs

by killing off the overplus increase. Friendly

reader, do you think I have made too strong

conclusions? Read



case as the other. All these were moved by as good motives as those he has mentioned; and most of them by the same, viz.—It was *sternly necessary* for them to remove those whom they had made enemies by their own violence, before they could safely pursue their work of oppression. Now let us supply *self-interest* instead of 'stern necessity,' and see if the reading will not be nearer the truth. He has in other places thrown out all necessity but that which depends on self-interest, by virtually acknowledging more than once that the reason why the blacks are vicious and degraded is because they are oppressed by the whites. The conclusion may read thus—The whites moved by *self-interest*, the lust of gain, voluntarily rob the blacks of their dearest rights;—therefore *self-interest* dictates the above named outrageous laws to the end that the blacks may not regain their lost rights.—The 'pecuniary interest' of the whites is at stake, therefore the *lives* of the blacks must not come into competition—*self-interest*, the lust of gain, dictates that they be sacrificed.

It is strange enough that any man professing to be a lover of liberty, a lover of humanity, a lover and a preacher of the Gospel should advance such ideas. But it is not so strange that Mr. Converse, a southern man, having imbibed the spirit of their principles and prejudices, should give vent to its baneful effusions, as that a solitary Vermonter should catch at it and drink it in. Such pestiferous exhalations should meet a more decided repulsion than the direful effluvia of cholera or small pox.

After mentioning this worse than barbarous code to which allusion has been made, and an additional law existing in five of these United States, by which 'not only slaves, but all colored persons, however good their moral character, are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to be taught to read or write;' after speaking of 'pious masters who never once tell their field hands that Jesus Christ died to save sinners;' after saying on page 16th that 'The object of these enactments is to keep the colored race ignorant of their condition that they may be retained the more quietly in bondage,' he says on the same page, 'Such are a few specimens of the laws for the government of the colored race. I have not alluded to them for the purpose of awakening a feeling of reproach towards our sister States of the South. God forbid that I should do this. Those unfortunate States deserve not your reproach;—much more do they deserve your sympathies, your prayers and your tears.'

It was on my tongue to exclaim—base cowardice!—Contemptible compromise with slavery! But I forbear—yet I must ask Mr. Converse, dare you, sir, go south of the Potomac and preach a gospel sermon from either of the following texts? Matt. 7. 12—'Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'—Isa. 58. 6—'Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and that ye let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?' Will you, sir, point out a tyrant or a gang of tyrants that ever lived on the face of the earth, who *deserved* reproach? who, because they had put their lives in jeopardy by their own diabolical deeds—still persisting in their unrighteous deeds—did not much more deserve sympathies, prayers and tears? These, his subjects of sympathies, prayers and tears, are those who steal their fellow beings in infancy—who rob them of every thing but the breath of life, and of this when their own interests require it—who, by their own examples, teach them anything else but chastity, honesty, or any other virtue or moral excellence—who, after all this, enact such laws as they deem necessary for their own security, regardless of the lives or well-being, temporal or eternal, of their victims, while in one or more of the States they number more than half of the population. After all this, he gravely washes them in innocence by pleading *stern necessity*, *misfortune*, &c. They must not be reproached! If robbers, men-stealers, adulterers, extortioners and murderers, deserve not reproach, allow me to ask, what class of men deserve reproach? Can you, sir, spare one sympathetic sigh—one prayer—one solitary tear for two millions and a half of their victims? But the oppressors are 'unfortunate.' The guilt of slavery, it is supposed, he would throw back upon some indefinite persons at some indefinite former period, in the same way that many cast their own voluntary sins with those of the whole human family back upon Adam and Eve. But what saith the 18th chap. of Ezekiel? While casting back the guilt, he would do well to look for a stopping place. Will he go back to the original organizers of the system? If the present generation of slaveholders are not responsible for slavery as carried on by themselves, who are, or were? their fathers? or their grandfathers? or their great grandfathers? or some body else? Who are responsible for the laws passed this year adding cruelty to the system? But without regard to time, let us have a starting point.—The wild native Africans, having a market open before them, make war upon each other and take their victims to the first market.—Their purchasers take them to the next, and after one or two transfers they are landed in the United States, at the present time, to the number of from 10 to 15,000 annually. Where rests the guilt? Does it principally rest upon the Africans? If so, who are responsible for the 60,000 stolen and dragged into bondage, this year, born in our own country—who, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, were 'created free?' Will he rather attach the guilt principally to those who buy of the Africans, and sell into the United States? Where will he rest the guilt of buying and selling the millions who have been born and seized and sold in our own country? The plain fact is this—(in the words of the Hudson Observer and Telegraph)—The slave traders were guilty because they stole men. The original purchasers are guilty because they knew the slaves were stolen men. The present owners are still more guilty—because, knowing all this, they know moreover that the curse of God rests upon the whole system. See Matt. 23. 35, 36.—Ezekiel 18. whole chapter.

On page 19th he says—'For such neglect,—[of instructing them in the religion of Jesus Christ]—there must be guilt somewhere.'—Again, on page 15 he says—'And the maintaining in our country a system which de-

mands such an expedient—[depriving them of letters]—as a measure of safety, imposes a tremendous responsibility somewhere.' Where, Sir? We wish to know the meaning of the word *somewhere*: for we deem the men thus guilty worthy of reproach. O. S. M. December 19, 1832.

[From the American Traveller.]

#### SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of Jan. 1st, was published a letter from Mr. Cyril Pearl to the General Agent of the Colonization Society in Boston, giving a history of his proceedings in those places which he has visited, and of his success as a sub-agent of the Colonization Society. I do not question the general truth of his statements, however much I might differ from him in opinion on the subject to which his letter relates; nor have I any objection against his doing every thing that he can do fairly to promote the object he has in view. As I have been employed in presenting the claims of the Anti-Slavery Society, my object is simply to state a few facts on the other side, presuming that on so important a subject, you are willing to give both parties a hearing.

It is known, perhaps, that the New-England Anti-Slavery Society has existed only one year. It commenced its operations under the most unfavorable circumstances. It had to combat public sentiment, and that, too, with small pecuniary means. But, notwithstanding all this, it has flourished beyond the most sanguine expectation of its friends. Multitudes who at first looked upon it with suspicion, now regard it as one of the most important institutions which exist in our country. If it were proper to mention names, I could give a list which would show that our cause ranks among its supporters many individuals of the soundest judgment and most ardent piety—men, too, of high standing in the community.

Mr. Pearl says that clergymen readily admit him to their pulpits. Surprising! As if it were a singular circumstance, that ministers are willing he should defend an institution which every body knows is *popular*! We well know that the community generally regard the Colonization Society as a benevolent institution, and we do not wonder at all at Mr. P.'s success. But does it follow, that because the Society is popular, it is therefore founded upon right principles? If Mr. P. had gone about the country ten years ago, lecturing against the doctrine of 'total abstinence' from ardent spirit, he would have been as successful as he now is in lecturing against 'total abstinence' from slavery, and endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against the Anti-Slavery Society.

During the last year, I have lectured in 15 or 20 places in New-England, and have found, that wherever the principles of our Society are understood, they are approved. Wherever we can gain the privilege of a hearing before an enlightened audience, and be allowed to state and defend our principles, the great majority are decidedly in our favor. The advocates of the Colonization Society are now endeavoring to forestall the public mind, and to prevent us from getting an opportunity to be heard in defence of our case. Ministers are exhorted to close their pulpits, and editors their columns, against every thing in favor of anti-slavery principles.

But all attempts to stifle free inquiry and investigation on this subject, will ultimately prove favorable to the anti-slavery cause. The people of New-England will not long support a Society that will resort to any measures to prevent a thorough investigation of the principles upon which it is founded.

One word in relation to the Colonization Society, and I have done. Some time ago, the venerable Thomas Clarkson, of England, addressed a letter to Elliot Cresson, now in that country soliciting funds for the Colonization Society, in which he stated, that he considered the first object of the Society to be the *emancipation of all the slaves in the United States*. So it was published in the Boston Recorder. But the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Colonization Society, in preparing it for the African Repository, altered it entirely; by stating that Mr. Clarkson considered its first object to be to promote the *voluntary emigration to Africa of persons of color*. Now, Mr. Editor, why did Mr. Gurley think it necessary to make this alteration in Mr. Clarkson's letter? Was it not because he well knew that the Colonization Society would lose its popularity at the South, if it were represented to have in view the emancipation of the slaves? That this was the reason, no one can doubt, who will take the trouble to examine the documents of the Society. Mr. Gurley himself has said that the Society 'will contribute more effectually to the CONTINUANCE AND STRENGTH OF THIS SYSTEM, [Slavery,] than any or all other methods which can possibly be devised.' He knows that on this ground slaveholders patronize it, and therefore he did not dare to publish Clarkson's letter without altering it. Will the people of New-England tolerate deception like this?

[From the Hudson Observer & Telegraph.]

#### ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor: In compliance with a resolution, passed by the Anti-Slavery Society of the Western Reserve College, you are presented with the Constitution of that Society, and with a resolution passed by the same, with the request that they may be published in the Observer and Telegraph.

#### CONSTITUTION.

We the undersigned, holding that every person of sane mind has a right to immediate freedom from personal bondage of whatever kind, unless imposed by the sentence of the law, for the commission of some crime; and that man in no case consistently with reason, religion, and the eternal and immutable principles of justice, can be the property of man, deem it a duty to unite our efforts in behalf of our colored brethren, who are unrighteously oppressed and enslaved.

And although we are compelled to believe that they have an hundred fold more provocation to rise in arms, than our Fathers had in 1776, yet we will neither advocate nor use any means for securing to them their unalienable rights and justly claimed privileges, except

such as are sanctioned by the precepts and example of Jesus Christ.

With such views, we agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed by the rules specified in the following Constitution.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Western Reserve College Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor by all means sanctioned by humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of slavery—to improve the character and condition of the colored people—to reform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and to obtain for them in their native country, equal civil and political rights and privileges, with the whites.

Art. 3. Any person who is a member of the College, may become a member of this Society by signing this Constitution, and paying one dollar annually to the funds.

Art. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. They shall be chosen annually by ballot.

Art. 5. The President shall preside in all meetings of the Society, and in his absence, the Vice President.

Art. 6. The Treasurer shall hold all the Society's funds, and pay out no monies, except at their order, and report annually the state of the Treasury.

Art. 7. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Society, keep the records of the same, and with the assistance of the President and Vice President conduct all the correspondence.

Art. 8. The Society shall meet the first Saturday after the commencement of each College term, and at such other times as the officers shall designate.

Art. 9. The meetings of the Society shall be opened and closed with prayer.

Art. 10. Two thirds of the members present at the first meeting of each college term, may alter this Constitution.

After the Society was organized, the following Resolution was passed unanimously, and voted to be appended to the Constitution.

Resolved, That this Society consider all means of influencing the colored population to leave this country, on the assertion that the prejudices against them are sufficient grounds for so doing, as wrong, unscriptural and ill-adapted to effect the abolition of slavery.

[From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.]

#### PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY.

At an annual election of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. held Dec. 27th, 1832, the following named officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT—William Rawle.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Jones Preston, Thomas Shipley.

SECRETARIES.

Isaac Barton, Joseph Parker.

TREASURER—Henry Troth.

COUNSELLORS.

John Sergeant, David Paul Brown,

John Bouvier, Thomas Earl,

William Rawle, Jr. Jos. P. Norris, Jr.

M. Morris, Bucks County. W. Hopkins, Lancaster County.

Kendal, Montgomery County. Samuel Edward, Delaware County.

W. S. Franklin, York County. Samuel Todd, Fayette County.

W. H. Fetterman, Alleghany County. J. M. Porter, Northampton County.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

David Weatherly, Thomas Bowman,

Edwin P. Atlee, George Sharswood,

Joseph Evans, Joseph Todhunter,

George Peterson, Marshal Atmore,

Joshua T. Jeanes, Samuel Ross,

Isaac Parrish, Benj. W. Bracken.

Charles Longstreth, From the Minutes.

ISAAC BARTON, Secretary.

SLAVE VOTES. The New York Advocate suggests, that if the recommendation of the Virginia Legislature for the call of a General Convention should be adopted by a sufficient number of the States, and the Convention be assembled, it will be proper for the free States to consider the expediency of introducing a resolution for abolishing the slave representation in Congress. The Advocate justly remarks that, the question now at issue is, whether the labor of the free population shall be reduced down to the standard value of slave labor. This object it is the endeavor of the slaveholding States to effect, by the reduction of the tariff to the average of the revenue. In this struggle they command the whole force of their slave representation, and if their purpose is effected, it will be done by the twenty-five slave votes in Congress.

The suggestion is worthy of consideration. The effect of the slave representation, which was admitted in the spirit of a generous compromise by the free States, has been any thing but beneficial. The free states have hitherto honorably abode by their contract, and have never uttered a complaint in Congress. They have respected the arrangement as a constitutional right of the Southern States, though they have met with too little of the same forbearance toward their own rights. In this crisis it may be expedient to remind the South, that when the time for the adjustment of complaints comes, the free States have rights of which they have not been unmindful, though they have been silent concerning them.—*Boston Courier.*

Virginia.—Her climate and locality are better than those of New-York—her soil, perhaps, about as good. Her slave system, and consequent discouragement of manufacturing or mechanical enterprise, are the true causes why she lags behind, and the reason why most of the southern politicians, (like the dog in the manger, who could not eat the hay himself, and would not let the ox have it,) are so strenuously opposed to all laws for the protection of American mechanical industry.—*Hudson Republican.*

#### SLAVERY RECORD.



#### HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

On a Southern voyage of trading and discovery, Capt. Benjamin Morrell, jr. visited a slave ship off the Coast of Africa. We extract the account, as a fair specimen of his narrative, just published.

I have already informed the reader, that when I entered the Bay of Benguela, there were no less than four slave dealers from Brazil, waiting to complete their cargoes. One of these receptacles of human misery lay at anchor within fifty fathoms of the Antarctic; and I was so distressingly annoyed by the shrieks and groans of its hapless inmates, the wretched victims of unfeeling avarice, that I resolved to visit the vessel, and make an offer of such medical aid as might have a tendency to alleviate the anguish of the sufferers. With this determination, I ordered a boat to be manned, and boarded the brig without ceremony.

I was received by the officers on deck with a certain degree of courtesy, not unmingled with surprise; which, when I made known the object of my visit, assumed an expression of derision or contempt. Firmly adhering to my original purpose, however, I insisted upon seeing, and, if necessary, administering to those sufferers whose audible complaints had so powerfully excited my sympathy. The captain gave orders that my demand should be complied with, and, gracious Heaven! what a horrible spectacle was presented to my view!

If the reader has ever been on board of a Hudson River market sloop, loaded with calves and sheep for the city slaughter houses, he may form some faint idea of the Brazilian slave brig. A range of pens, or bins, occupied each side of the main-deck, from the cat-head to the main chains, in which were confined such a number of slaves as were permitted to come on deck at one time. In a line with the main hatchway, on each side, was erected a bulkhead, or partition, separating the men from the women; while a narrow passage remained opened to the gangway, abaft the sternmost pen, or between that and the quarter deck.

The slaves, perfectly naked, were stowed in rows, fore and aft, in a sitting or crouching posture; and most of the men had their faces between their knees, either indulging in moody silence, or mournfully chanting, in a low voice, some plaintive song of their native villages. The feelings of the females were of course more tyrannously expressed, in spite of all their tyrants' exertions to keep them quiet.

In passing along the deck between these two ranges of despairing human beings, I encountered such mute imploring glances, such appealing looks of misery, such piteous supplicating expressions of countenance, such torrents of tears, that looked like pearls on ebony, as completely and totally unmanned me. My own tears fell like rain, and the poor negroes gazed on the strange phenomenon of a white man's sympathy with wonder, doubt and admiration. Even the females had not been allowed a ray to cover their nakedness.

After having taken a cursory view of the whole heart-sickening scene, my attention was attracted to the after range of pens on the starboard side, which contained about one half the females then on deck. Here, as on the opposite side of the deck, the two sexes were separated by a partition or bulkhead eight feet in height; near which were two women evidently writhing in the agonies of death. Partly from the officers, and partly from their fellow sufferers, I gathered the shameful facts that these dying wretches had been reduced to their present situation by repeated applications of the lash, as a punishment for their piteous cries and heart rending wailings. This worse than brutality had elicited those shrieks and groans which first arrested my attention on board the Antarctic. They were wives and mothers; their infants had been torn from their breasts and thrown upon the ground, either to perish with hunger among the grass, or to become the prey of beasts, or the reptiles—or, possibly, to be preserved and nourished by strangers. In the phrenzied paroxysms of maternal anguish, they had called for their infants—for their husbands—for their parents—for their brothers, sisters and friends; and for this natural involuntary ebullition of feeling, their bodies had been cruelly lacerated with stripes, until nature sank exhausted, no more to revive. Their breasts were distended with the undrawn nutriment for the lack of which their helpless babes perhaps were perishing—it was oozing in streams from their nipples, mingled with their own blood.

On learning these facts, indignation enabled me to suppress those softer feelings which were before nearly choking me; while the hardened barbarians around me wore sardonic smiles upon their faces. The captains of two vessels were present, and several officers. For the moment, I impiously wished to be armed with the lightnings of heaven, to punish the guilty, and terminate the sufferings of their victims on the spot. As this was not practicable, however, I gave vent to my feelings in a torrent of invective, pouring upon them volleys of vituperation. I cannot recollect what I said; but for some time I gave them broadside after broadside, without receiving a single shot in return. They received my fire in silent astonishment, suffering me to rake them fore and aft, until my magazine became exhausted, and I paused for lack of ammunition.

In the mean time, the two special objects of my compassion were released from their sufferings by death; and just as the visiting captain had attempted some observation in excuse or palliation of their conduct, our at-

tention was arrested by another object. One of the captives, a well made, good looking man, of about twenty-five years of age, had contrived, manacled as he was, to scale the bulkhead, from the top of which, being unable to use his hands, he fell into the female's compartment, where his head struck a ringbolt with such force as to fracture his skull. He was the husband of the youngest of the two women who had just breathed their last. For a few moments he lay senseless from the effects of the blow; but soon came to himself sufficiently to understand what was said to him. In the next moment he recognized the dead body of his wife, which he frantically strove to clasp in his manacled arms; and, with yell of despair, endeavored to awaken her with his caresses from the sleep of death, while the wound in his head was pouring forth a torrent of blood on the inanimate object of his piteous lamentations.

The captain of the brig now spoke, and ordered one of the officers to tear the post from the corpse of his wife, and to stand him on the other side of the deck. He saw his mute imploring eye to me, in which I read a speedy termination of his miseries, and an ardent desire to expire on the bosom of his wife. The officer advanced to seize him; but this was too much for me to witness. I sprang before the dying man, drew my dark, and ordered the officer to desist, on the peril of instant death.

'Hold!' I exclaimed, 'you shall not molest him. Back! back! back! on your life! No man shall touch him, unless he cut his way through my body. You have butchered the wife of his bosom; he is now dying from the effects of your savage barbarity; and this shall not be separated until his spirit is united to hers, in that blessed world where friends of hell like you can never come. Back! your blood shall mingle with the negro's!'

The officer recoiled a few paces, while the others stood gazing at me and each other in mute amazement. I stood fixed in my purpose, however; and not one of the conscious—guilt-stricken, cowardly wretches, could muster up sufficient courage to oppose my single arm. The dying captive's struggle was short. In a few minutes more he breathed his last, on the cold inanimate lips of the loved more than he feared death. I then returned my dirk into its sheath, and again addressed the embarrassed officers:

'Step forward, inhuman monsters! and contemplate the effects of your cruel barbarism—your triple murder. Look there!—on the remains of those three poor victims of your avarice and cruelty! Think too of their infants; which, if not happily already gone to meet their parents in a better world, are still never to enjoy a parent's tenderness in this! How will you answer for crimes like these before the God of justice? I do not marvel at your cowardice, for it is the inseparable concomitant of guilt like yours. I do not wonder that you turn pale at my just rebuke, and tremble there like culprits at the gangway. But how much more will you tremble when you are arraigned before the bar of Divine Justice, and hear the voice which brought the universe into existence, pronounce the awful sentence—'Inasmuch as ye have not shown mercy to one of the least of these, ye have not done it unto me.'

With these words I advanced to the gangway, and was about to depart, when the captain of the brig expressed a hope that I would not leave them in anger, but that I would walk below and join them in a glass of wine. I promptly declined the proffered courtesy, assuring them that it gave me very unpleasant feelings to breathe the same air with men engaged in this abominable traffic; but when I drank with them, I should feel guilty of an act of wanton impiety that had stained the untarnished luster of the flag I sailed under!

They retorted, with a most provoking assurance, that great numbers of American vessels were at this moment engaged in the same traffic: vessels which they knew were owned by citizens of the United States, commanded by American captains, and manned by American and English seamen.

Unfeeling Father.—A mulatto youth one day called on a respectable gentleman of Baltimore, and with tears in his eyes, begged for assistance. 'My father and mother,' says he, 'are about to sell me to Georgia.' 'Your father and mother?' replied the gentleman with surprise, 'what right have they to sell you?' 'My father,' answered the boy, 'is a white man; Mr. —, a merchant of this place. My mother is a yellow woman. She has had several children by him, all of whom have been sold to Georgia but myself. He is this moment bargaining with a slave trader for me. The gentleman promised his assistance, but too late, the bargain was already confirmed. The unfortunate youth was immediately borne off in spite of tears, execrations and entreaties, handcuffed and chained, and driven like a brute to a distant market!

Greensborough (N. C.) Pol.

Fellow-citizens! read the above. Some people feel indignant when emancipation is spoken of, because they say it is putting both colors on a level. To permit white men to marry mulatto girls would be the climax of all moral evil. But the fact that they live with them without marriage, in defiance of all human and divine laws, and sell their own children, like brute beasts, excites no attention—elicits no sensation!—*Genius of Temperance*, 25th ult.

FIRES AND ALARMS IN THE CITY, commencing January 6 to December 31st, 1832, inclusive. Fire 50; estimated loss \$30,562 34; insurance \$22,448 34. False alarms 60. Fires and alarms out of the city, at which the Fire Department were turned out, 18; estimated loss \$25,650; insurance \$12,300; making in all 128 turns out.

In 1831, from January 21 to December 31st inclusive, there were 25 fires; estimated loss \$36,045; insurance \$17,570; false alarms 18—only 43 turns out.

Whole number of votes for Governor 64,225, of which his Excellency the Hon. Levi Lincoln received 33,945. Hon. Marcus Morton 15,197. Hon. Samuel Lathrop 14,755; Scattering 377. Lincoln's majority 18,333; plurality 3,667.

The whole number of votes for Lieut. Governor 519—of which the Hon. S. T. Armstrong received 33,920. Hon. John Mills 14,840. Hon. Timothy Fuller 14,479; scattering 280. Armstrong's majority 2,160; plurality 4321.



BOSTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1833.

## ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society is adjourned to WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Boylston Hall, at 7 o'clock, precisely. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting on the great topics of Slavery and Colonization:—David L. Child, Esq. Amasa Walker, Esq. Rev. P. R. Russell of Watertown, Rev. Moses Thacher of Wrentham. Ladies, Members of the Legislature, and all who feel interested in the cause of christian benevolence, are respectfully invited to attend.

## NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday evening last, at Boylston Hall, according to public advertisement. A respectable and attentive audience convened on the occasion. After prayer by the Rev. Tyler Thacher, the Annual Report was read, and voted to be printed under the direction of the Managers. The meeting was addressed by the President of the Society, Mr. Robert B. Hall, Samuel E. Sewell, Esq. Rev. E. M. P. Wells, and David Lee Child, Esq. The three last named gentlemen particularly urged the duty of immediately abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. A more particular notice of their speeches shall accompany a sketch of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting. We have no room, to-day, to extend our comments. The following are the closing observations of the Annual Report:

"In view of the events of the past year, the Managers congratulate the real friends of the colored race, both bond and free. One year since, the New-England Anti-Slavery Society commenced its operations, under very discouraging circumstances. Its members were few—its means, trifling. It has rapidly risen to a commanding rank, and is attracting universal attention in this country. The flame of its principles neither the winds nor the waves of the Atlantic could drown—it has gone over to England, and given a strong impulse to the cause of abolition in that country. It has brought back the response from that distinguished philanthropist, James Cropper of Liverpool—"I did indeed feel it as a cordial to my heart to see a Society established within the United States, advocating the immediate and entire abolition of slavery."

The pecuniary ability of the Society has been small. A large amount of funds is not easily accumulated for any moral enterprise in its infancy. Yet, with feeble means, the Society has produced great results. It has constantly employed its presiding officer as an Agent, for the past six months, to go forth to the people and urge its claims upon their charities and confidences. His labors, it is believed, have been extensively useful. The Managers bear honorable testimony to his zeal, faithfulness and ability. Other Agents have been successfully employed for a shorter period. Five thousand copies of the Constitution and Address of the Society have been printed for gratuitous distribution. A liberal purchase has been made of Mr. Garrison's "Thoughts on African Colonization," for a similar purpose. The Society has effected the emancipation of a young slave boy in this city, by a suit at law. It is now making strenuous exertions for the establishment of a Manual Labor School, for the education of Colored Youth, and will probably soon attain its object. It has effected the conversion of a multitude of minds to the doctrine of immediate abolition, and given a wide and salutary check to the progress of the Colonization Society. It has done more to make slavery a subject of national investigation, to excite discussion, and to maintain the freedom of speech on a hitherto prohibited theme, than all other societies now in operation. It has been eminently serviceable in encouraging the free colored population, in various places, to go forward in paths of improvement, and organize themselves into moral and benevolent associations. It is now laying the axe at the root of the tree of slavery in this country; and though some may stand afar off and mock, and close their ears to the sound of its blows, and demand evidence of its efficiency, seeing the tree has not yet fallen; yet in due time this Bohon Uppas shall be prostrated, as it were in the twinkling of an eye, and consumed to ashes.

An Auxiliary Society has been formed in the Theological Seminary at Andover. A Society, based upon the same principles, has also been formed in Hudson College, Ohio, under the auspices of the President and Professors. Other societies, it is expected, will be speedily organized in Portland, Providence, Bath, Hallowell, New-Haven, and other places. The light which has burst forth so auspiciously in the West, is the harbinger of a mighty victory.

In closing this Report, the Managers would earnestly and feelingly conjure abolitionists in this country to maintain their ground, firmly and confidently. The controversy is not, in fact, between them and the oppressors of their fellow men, but between these oppressors and Jehovah. Their cause is based upon the immutable principles of justice and righteousness. It must prevail. Let full reliance be placed upon the promises of Him who has said that he will maintain the cause of the afflicted and the right of the poor; let every thing be done that may and should be done; let the heart be inspired but by one principle—love to God and love to man; let abolition societies be established in every town and village in the free states; and the speedy emancipation of the slaves is sure.

The blood of the millions who have perished unredressed in this guilty land; the sufferings and lamentations of the millions who yet remain in cruel servitude; the groans and supplications of bleeding Africa; the cries of the suffering victims in the holds of the slave-ships now wafted upon the ocean; the threatenings and judgments of the God of all flesh; all demand the utter and immediate annihilation of slavery.

And let all the people, from the Lakes to the Atlantic, and from Maine to the shores of the Pacific, in one mighty burst thunder—"Amen, and Amen!"

## SMALL BUSINESS.

On Monday last, a notice of the annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was sent to the Editor of the Recorder, for insertion in his paper on Wednesday. This drew from him the following remarkable NOTE.

Dear Sir, I would gladly do what I can to promote the abolition of slavery, but circumstances render it proper that I should know, before publishing the within notice, whether it is the intention of the meeting to oppose any of the benevolent Societies which it is the object of the Recorder to promote. If not, the notice will be inserted with pleasure. Please let me know by the bearer.

Respectfully, &amp;c. E. C. TRACY.

Tuesday morning.

ANSWER.

Dear Sir—It is not the intention of the meeting to oppose any of the benevolent societies in this country, but simply to plead for suffering humanity and the rights of man. The principles of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society have been clearly revealed to the people. If, with this explanation, you should still decline inserting the accompanying notice gratuitously, (as others have done,) you will please to insert it as an advertisement, and send your bill to me, which shall be immediately liquidated.

Yours, truly, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Mr. E. C. Tracy.

The notice was not inserted in the Recorder!!

## SCANDALOUS AFFAIR.

See how submissively the white slaves of New-England cringe, even upon their own soil, to southern upstarts. This is insufferable.

WILBRAHAM, Dec. 19, 1832.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard, a short time since, that a Mr. Ray, a colored gentleman of unblemished character, had left the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, by reason of certain persecutions of certain students; and wishing to ascertain the facts of the case, I wrote to some of my friends, who are students in the University, and received the following, which is at your disposal.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 8, 1832.

Friend D—By favor of Mr. S. I have been permitted to read a letter received by him from you last evening. Although he will doubtless satisfactorily answer the inquiries that you have made concerning Mr. Ray's leaving this University, yet as I am particularly interested that the causes by which that event was occasioned should be correctly understood by all those who seek information upon the subject, I trust that this interest will be considered as a sufficient excuse for my writing. The connection of Mr. R. with the Institution occasioned discontent from the first. It prevailed, however, chiefly among the students from the South. There were, however, some few exceptions to this—exceptions, too, that reflect no honor upon the character of New-England. This disaffection gradually increased, until Mr. R. came to board in the College buildings. That step brought matters immediately to a crisis. The gentlemen, above mentioned, became suddenly very much excited. It became the general subject of conversation, and was the occasion of much wrangling and debate. Several of the disaffected students called upon the President, and told him that if Mr. R. was not removed, they should immediately return home. After endeavoring unsuccessfully to make plain to them the inconsistency and illiberality of their views, he told them that he could not, and should not act upon the subject, until after the meeting of the Trustees; that he would lay the subject before them, and should be governed by their decision. To influence that decision, the discontented students called a meeting one Saturday afternoon, when many of the friends of Mr. R. were absent from town. I, with several others, went to the Chapel without the least intimation of the nature of the business that was to be brought before us. After the meeting had been organized, the following Resolution was submitted by Mr. L—

Resolved—That the Students of the Wesleyan University request the Trustees of said University to remove Mr. Ray from this Institution.

The resolution occasioned much debate. The friends of Mr. R. reasoned, entreated, remonstrated, but to no effect; for when the vote was taken, if I am not mistaken, there was but one voice in the negative. After the vote was taken, I took the liberty to ask if the resolution was to be sent to the Trustees, as an expression of the opinion of the students at large? I remarked that as more than one half of the students were absent, it would be altogether improper to give it that character. This was too obvious to be denied. The resolution was accordingly withdrawn, and the further consideration of the subject postponed till the Monday evening, then next evening.

With several others, I left the room in a high degree of excitement. We conversed with Mr. R. in private, and counselled with his friends. We found that Mr. R. had made up his mind to leave. He said that the Institution was no place for him; that considering the feeling his connection with the University had excited, it would be better for others and himself that he should immediately withdraw. This could not be denied; his friends generally thought that it would be the better course. Accordingly, on Monday evening, the following Resolutions were submitted and passed. The first and last passed unanimously, but the second was opposed by the Southern delegation, and I regret to add, by several of the 'New-England born.'

Resolved—That under existing circumstances, we view the further connection of Mr. Ray with this Institution as inexpedient.

Resolved—That as far as our feelings are concerned, we have no objection to Mr. Ray's continuing a member of this Institution.

Resolved—That the expenses incurred by Mr. Ray in coming to this place—those in-

curred since he has been here, and those he will incur returning home, be defrayed by a subscription of the Students.

This is the history of the whole affair. It was a source of much anxiety and feeling to the friends of Mr. R. at the time, and has not ceased to be a subject of painful reflection since. But I presume that there is no one of them but that is satisfied that the best course was taken that the circumstances of the case admitted. The President, throughout the whole course, conducted with the same discretion, manliness, wisdom and firmness that have ever been characteristic of him. He told Mr. Ray to remain, if he chose so to do, and that he would see him protected. No blame can be attached to him in the opinion of any one. I should be happy to hear from you upon this subject, as it is one in which as a friend to the persecuted race you feel much interest.

Yours, &amp;c. O. L. S.

To the above, I will subjoin a few extracts of a letter received from another friend, which show that the black man has some friends in that Institution:

'Among his (Mr. Ray's) most bitter opposers, was your much esteemed ———. The only argument that he could bring against him was—his skin was black. This may lower him in your estimation; it ought to in every one's.'

'A majority of the students, and all of the Faculty, were friendly to brother Ray, and would have been glad to have him remain. We felt that although his skin was black, there was no danger of its eclipsing our honor, or of rendering impure the fountain whence we are drawing knowledge.'

'His opposers have not the least scruples in employing a colored man to cut their wood—black their boots—and do their drudgery. I have wished that they could be placed in the black man's situation, where they ought to be, to learn to sympathize with him in his degraded condition; and also to learn to do to others as they, under similar circumstances, would be done by.'

'We think we took the wisest course in his case, considering all the circumstances; and feel conscious of having done our duty towards him, as far as it was in our power. It was a critical case; as our Institution is in its infancy, and supported by the South as well as the North. I hope the time will soon come when these barriers shall be removed, that now prevent the black man from acquiring an education, and enjoying equal rights with the white man. The black man's state is deplorable in the extreme; and I doubt not but those who are holding him in slavery, and excluding him from the fountain of knowledge, are drawing upon themselves the just indignation of that God who has made of one blood all nations, and knows no distinction between the white and the black.'

Here then is high-handed persecution! A worthy, pious young man, driven from his studious retreat, by southern prejudice! And this, too, in that land whose inhabitants talk more boldly of freedom than any people on the globe! Oh, my country, remove this stain from your brow, or let the low whispers of freedom's sons be heard no more on your lofty mountains—in your wide-spread valleys—or along your far extended coasts. But let the grave of our liberty be dug by the few who have never bowed to any shrine but the God of Heaven—and let the requiem be chanted over our departed glory, for the oppressor has triumphed.

Yours, in sadness, S. P. D.

[From a Correspondent.]

P—, December 25, 1832.

DEAR FRIEND,—Not knowing whether or not you have access to the Foreign Magazines at first hand, and finding in one of them an interesting tabular view of the number of Slaves at present held by 'Christian' Owners, I have thought a transcription of the same might not prove unacceptable to you as editor of the Liberator.

Yours truly, O.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine for Nov.]

'SLAVES. The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery by persons calling themselves Christians.

British Colonies	800,000.
French Colonies	200,000.
Cuba and Porto Rico	500,000.
Other Foreign Colonies	75,000.
Brazil	2,000,000.
United States of America	1,650,000.
Total	5,225,000.

Upon casting my eye upon a subsequent page of the same work, I find the following paragraph.

'NUMBER OF SLAVES IN AMERICA. The Slaves in the United States, forty years ago, were somewhere about 700,000 or 800,000.—According to the last census, they amounted to above 2,000,000; and looking to the natural increase, and to what may have been secretly introduced from Cuba, &c. they may now amount to "two millions and a half," or nearly four times the whole number in the British West-Indies.'

Gov. Lincoln, in his Message, declines standing as a candidate for re-election. He has filled his office with distinguished impartiality, integrity and usefulness.

The Receipts into the Treasury during the year, including the balance at its commencement, but exclusive of money borrowed of the Banks, and of all moneys, whether for principal or interest, received on account of the lands, amounted to \$384,141 33; and the aggregate of Payment, exclusive of money repaid to the Banks, to \$304,613 19. Of the receipts, the sum of \$74,507 75 was the proceeds of a State Tax granted in 1831, which became payable into the Treasury the last year.

On a comparison of the account of the two last years, it will be found, that the disbursements at the Treasury in 1832 were less, by \$76,863 49, than in the year preceding.

## PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

A highly esteemed friend has permitted us to insert the following extract of a letter, received by him from an able clergyman in the State of New-York. Its sentiments are expressed forcibly and decidedly. We shall be happy to correspond with the author.

'For a day or two past I have been reading "Thoughts on Colonization," which you had the goodness to present me. I have hitherto through the press of business neglected it. I need not say it pleases me very much. Mr. Garrison is certainly a man, and he talks like a freeman. He cries aloud and spares not.—The subject requires it. No half way, temporising policy will answer here. The monstrous inconsistency and injustice of our country is as obvious as the sun at noon day.—Something must be done, or 'we are all dead men.' Slavery cannot, will not, must not forever disgrace our country. This blot must be wiped from the otherwise bright escutcheon of America. Unless some measures are taken to enlighten our colored population, blood, blood will eventually flow like rivers. They will learn their strength, and learning it, they will use it.

'The schemes of the Colonization Society are Utopian in the extreme. 2,000,000 slaves are not so easily transported to Africa. Besides to these 2,000,000 we must add their annual increase of 60,000 or 70,000 more. These are slaves, but slaves are not all—and slaves, alas! are not the persons whom the Colonization Society contemplates removing. Free colored persons alone are the objects of this Society's blessings, if blessings they be which are offered.

'The only conceivable means of averting the threatening danger is Abolition of Slavery and the education of the manumitted. Nothing short of this, will, in my opinion, save our southern neighbors from present dangers and eventual massacre. The day of retribution will come, for the vengeance of God slumbereth not.

'After completing the perusal of these "Thoughts," I think somewhat of writing Mr. Garrison my views and feelings on the subject.'

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th, have been received at New-York. They contain news of the commencement of the siege of the citadel of Antwerp—the resignation of the Belgian Ministers in consequence of having lost a legislative majority—the dissolution of the British Parliament—the complete triumph of the French Ministers by large majorities in the Legislature of that nation—the effectual commanding of the river Douro by the batteries of Don Miguel so as to prevent reinforcements and supplies to Don Pedro, &c.

Addresses to the King against the Dutch war were getting up in all parts of the kingdom; in Leeds 5000 signatures of the most eminent merchants had been obtained.

The Dutch had cut some of the Dikes, and Middleburg was under water.

It is said the Prussians will not cross the lines, unless the French make an attempt upon Holland, not intending to interfere with the French proceedings as to the citadel of Antwerp.

In Belgium, the interference of France is extremely unpopular. The French and Belgian officers are upon the very worst terms.

The French troops have arrived at Antwerp. The King of the Netherlands persevered in his determination to resist the compulsory efforts of the allied powers. A general order of Gen. Chasse, the Commander of the citadel of Antwerp, was issued on the 17th, announcing the expected arrival of the French troops, with the intention of compelling him to surrender that fortress, and exhorting his troops to unite with him in the unalterable resolution to defend themselves with manly courage to the last extremity. The Commander in Chief of Breda also concludes an address to the troops by reminding them of the sublime example of their 'resolute king, who as a rock in the middle of the foaming waves, stands firm, and knows not what it is to be shaken.' Marshal Gerard was to summon the citadel on Tuesday night the 20th, or Wednesday morning, and it was understood would allow General Chasse 24 hours for his answer.

In the French Army which had already entered Belgium, were 53,000 men and 16,000 horses. It was composed of four divisions of Infantry, of 9,500 to 10,000 men each, 4000 artillery men and engineers, 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 men for the baggage and workmen. The course which Prussia would pursue was not very clearly indicated. Large bodies of Prussian troops were collected on the Belgian Frontier.

Letters from Antwerp dated the 20th, announce the arrival of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and Marshal Gerard without the city with 8,000 troops, and 40,000 more were expected.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20. The warlike arrangements of Prussia are truly formidable. Her forces are daily drawing nearer the frontiers, and by this time the whole of the line is one mass of soldiers. At Cologne from 15 to 20,000 men are to be stationed; and between that city and Treves there will be near 80,000 well disciplined troops. In the neighborhood of Venloo, the Prussians have the command of the most important points.

COLLISION AT SEA. On Saturday night the Talavera, 73, and the French frigate Calypso, got foul of each other. The Talavera in her station on a wind, and going at the rate of five and a half knots per hour, saw a strange ship running off the wind and approaching her. The Talavera showed lights, the stranger ran first one way and then another, until at length she ran completely athwart the Talavera. The confusion and alarm cannot be described; both ships were expected to go down, the shock was so severe. About 60 Frenchmen jumped on board the Talavera, and the English pilot of the Calypso, who got on board her, exclaimed that if he did go to the bottom it should be in an English man-of-war. The Talavera has suffered much, and the Calypso, a double banked frigate, is cut down nearly to the water's edge, and both vessels will require considerable repair. They have put back to Sheerness.

It appears by a letter from Madrid of the 8th, and by accounts from other sources, that an insurrection was to have been attempted there on the 5th, in favor of Don Carlos, the scheme of which, it is said, embraced the assassination of the King, Queen, the Infantas, and all those who had declared for the new system of Government. Happily, however, one of the conspirators revealed the project to the Queen, in consequence of which effectual measures were adopted to prevent the plot from being carried into effect.

PARIS, Monday, 6 o'clock, P. M.—The procession of the Chamber of Deputies to day was well becoming a tragic scene. The King, who was on horseback, was shot at with a pistol, by a man who was standing on the bridge called Le Pont Royal, over which the procession passed. The ball fortunately went over the King's head, and no one was injured by it. The man who fired the pistol appears to belong to the populace. He was immediately seized by the standers by.

Disclosures made to the authorities have been the means of tracing the assassin, and a conspiracy, of which he was to be the instrument.

Chateaubriand and M. Hyde de Neuville have offered their services to the Duchess de Berri as her counsel and defenders, on her anticipated trial.

The opinion at Vienna was, that the Duchess de Berri would be sent to her family.

The Constitution of the Moral Female Society, of Salem, shall appear next week.—Blessings be showered upon the heads of its members!

We have unaccountably misplaced the letter of L. White of Philadelphia, containing an advertisement for publication in the Liberator, respecting her Free Goods Store. Will she excuse and favor us so much as to send us another copy?

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.

J. Taylor, Brunswick, Me.; Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn, New-Haven, Ct.; Moses G. Dow, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, Portland, Me.; R. E. Cutler, Exeter, N. H.; S. Eaton, Lowell, Mass.; J. W. Jonson, Elmira, N. Y.; Asahel Huntington, Salem, Mass.; G. W. Benson, Providence, R. I.; Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. Rose, Silver Lake, Pa.; Eli Hazzard, Buffalo, N. Y.; Moses Burbank, Thomaston, Me.; N. C. Conner, Albany, N. Y.; Henry E. Benson, Providence, R. I.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on Sabbath evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Charles V. Caples to Mrs. Hosah Holmes, both of this city.

## NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN BARBERS.

WANTED, a Journeyman Hair Dresser, one who is well skilled in the various branches of his profession. To such a one, a place is now open where he can receive the highest wages, by application to this office. Jan. 12.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

FIVE or six respectable persons of color can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge-street;—J. W. Lewis's blacksmith's shop, same Street;—at No. 1, George-street Court; or at the Office of the Liberator. Dec. 22.

## TO BE LET,

TWO dwelling-houses in a Court, No. 29, Poplar-street, near Mr. Charles Moore's Grocery Store—one containing seven, and the other eight rooms, with a pump of well water and a good cistern. Enquire of JOHN ROGERS, No. 14, Brattle-street. Boston, Jan. 5.

## LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.

THE Board of Associates of the New-York Philomathean Society respectfully announce that they have engaged Professor Cleveland to deliver a Course of Lectures on Grammar, at their room, No. 161, Duane-street. Tickets of admission for sale, and further particulars made known by inquiring of JAMES FIELD & R. F. WALKER, No. 148, Chamber-street, THOMAS JENNINGS, Jr. No. 108, Nassau-street, or of PHILIP A. BELL, No. 73, Chamber-street.

By order of the Board, P. A. BELL, Chairman. New-York, Jan. 1, 1833.

## SIROP LES HERBE.

THIS syrup is offered as a sovereign remedy for general debility, colds, coughs, asthma, spitting of blood, all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed every thing leading to consumption. To those who may be afflicted with any of these troublesome affections, a trial is only necessary to convince even the most incredulous of the highly valuable qualities of this powerful syrup; and it may be taken in the most delicate state of health, being purely a combination of herbs, roots, plants, &c. &c.

The Proprietor of this Medicine does not recommend it in the general style, by saying it has made a thousand cures, or that she can produce hundreds of certificates; but she can say, from years of experience among her friends, and in her own family, that it will not only relieve, but entirely remove those complaints she has named above. The Proprietor of the Sirop Les Herbe is also fully aware that there are many spurious remedies offered every day to the notice of the public, and that many in their anxiety to obtain relief are, and have been deceived by such impostures; and from that circumstance might be inclined to treat this as an imposition. To such she will only say, try it—as she is fully satisfied that wherever it has the advantage of a trial, its virtues will be acknowledged and its credit established, which is all she asks.

The SIROP LES HERBE is put up in quart bottles, at \$1.50 each, and can be had by addressing a letter, post paid, either to LYDIA WHITE, at the Free Labor Store, No. 42, North Fourth street, four doors below Arch street, or to the Proprietor, at her residence, No. 15, Spruce street, two doors below Second street, north side.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Also, to be had as above, THE BALM OF LEBANON—a cure for Dysentery, summer complaints, and Cholera Morbus. The subscriber can confidently recommend this Balm to those who may be afflicted with Dysentery or Cholera Morbus, as it has met with the most decided success, in all cases where it has been administered, for either of the above complaints;—and during the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera in this city, it was given in many instances to persons who were attacked with the premonitory symptoms, and had the effect of checking it at once. It is also particularly recommended to heads of families, as a safe and certain remedy for those diseases of the bowels to which children are liable.

The Balm is neatly put up, and labeled with directions for use, at \$1 per bottle, or half bottle for 50 cents, and can be had by addressing a letter, post paid, directed as above. E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Dec. 1.

## MOORE &amp; BROTHER

RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public for their patronage.—They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above Sixth-street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1832.



ORIGINAL ODE,  
*For the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.*

WAR—ABOLISHED BY UNIVERSAL PEACE

BY WM. A. BURLEIGH.

Hark!—the cry of death is raging  
Wildly from the reeking plain—  
Guilty Glory too is flinging  
Proudly forth her vaunting strain.  
Thousands on the field are lying

God shall spread abroad his banner,  
Sign of Universal Peace—  
And the earth shall shout Hosanna,  
And the reign of blood shall cease!  
Man no more shall seek dominion  
Through a sea of human gore—  
War shall spread its gloomy pinion  
O'er the peaceful earth no more.

O yes ! mamma, how brightly  
It spreads its golden wings,  
And flies away so lightly—  
The gayest of gay things.  
And God can give my brother  
An equal power to rise  
From this life to another ;  
And dwell above the skies.

First, Fancy seized the brush, and well  
Her magic hues she blent,  
As beautiful as if Heaven's bow  
Its own bright hues had lent :  
But ere her brush was laid aside,  
Each lovely scene had fled ;  
And not a trace remained to show  
The tints her hand had spread.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

moderate the African School, would amount to a considerable sum annually. Add to this, many of the parents are poor and ill able to sustain the additional tax of house rent, on the price of the tuition of their children. We wish, therefore, to purchase a lot, and erect thereon a building sufficiently spacious to accommodate one hundred scholars and upwards. We have found from actual enumeration, that

All this mighty work is before us, but we are, in a great measure, destitute of the pecuniary means for its accomplishment. We have subscribed all that our own limited means would admit of, but a very nothing. I do, suffi-

umination, and all agreed that if she did not lay the egg, she deserved great credit for catching it.—*New-York American*.

to escape from the talons of the hawk. The hawk suddenly and violently in contact with a sharp splinter of the limb of a tree which pierced him through the body. The hawk, with great rapidity, closely pursuing his prey, likewise encountered the same splinter, which also ran through his body, and thus clinched himself fast upon the partridge. In this manner they were both taken by my informant; *Southern Planter*.

**M O R A L .**

cause, there seems still to reign over this an imperturbable indifference on this momentous subject. A meeting was recently held in the Chatham-street chapel, at which were presented the claims of that degraded race whose condition he is striving to meliorate. Only about two hundred persons, out of a population of 200,000, were present. His appearance, to be true, was

stand taken by South Carolina : Our people are  
ing over fast to her doctrines. Let but a drop  
blood be shed, Georgia will peril her all in defence  
Free Trade and State Rights, and sink or swim  
her Gallant Sister.'

Mr John Randolph has openly denounced the  
ples of the Proclamation, and will address the  
of his county against it.